The Undergraduate.

VOL. VII. MIDDLEBURY, VT., MAY, 1882. NO. 7.

THE BLUE AND THE GRAY.

[The women of Columbus, Miss., animated by noble sentiments, have shown themselves impartial in their offerings made to the memory of the dad. They strewed flowers alike on the graves of the Confederate and of the National soldiers.]

By the flow of the inland river,
Whence the fleets of iron have fled,
Were the blades of the grave-grass quiver,
Asleep are the ranks of the dead:—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the one, the Blue
Under the other, the Gray.

These in the robings of victory,
Those in the gloom of defeat,
All the battle blood gory
In the dusk of Eternity meet:—
Under the sod and the dew,
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the laurel, the Blue
Under the willow, the Gray.

From the silence of sorrowful hours
The desolate mourners go,
Lovingly laden with flowers
Alike for the friend and the foe:—
Under the sod and the dew
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the roses, the Blue
Under the lilies the Gray.

So with equal in splendor
The morning sun rays fall
With a touch impartially tender
On the blossoms blooming for all:—
Under the sod and the dew
Waiting the judgment day:—
Broidered with gold, the Blue
Mellowed with gold, the Gray.

So, when the summer calleth
On forest and field of grain
With an equal murmur falleth
The cooling drip of the rain:
Under the sod and the dew
Waiting the judgment day
Wet with the rain, the Blue
Wet with the rain the Gray.

Sadly, but not with upbraiding
The generous deed was done;
In the storm of the years that are fading
No braver battle was won:—
Under the sod and the dew
Waiting the judgment day;
Under the blossoms, the Blue
Under the garlands, the Gray.

No more shall the war cry sever
Or the winding rivers be red;
They banish our anger forever
When they laurel the graves of our dead
Under the sod and the dew
Waiting the judgment day;
Love and tears for the Blue
Tears and love for the Gray.

THE PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS, IN RUSSIA.

One of the subjects at present before the world, demanding immediate attention, is the cruel and remorseless raid of the Czar of Russia upon his Jewish subjects.

To Americans, in view of the fact that the tide of immigration is setting strongly toward the United States, this subject is one of especial interes'.

These atrocities have, for nearly a year, extended over a tract of country comprising all Southern Russia, up as far as the old capital of Poland.

Accompany me, in thought, across the broad Atlantic, through Europe to Berlin and eastward to the south-western frontier of Russia to the city of Warsaw. It is Christmas day—the day of all the year when there should be "on earth peace; good will toward men." Yet what a sight is this which meets our view! In the streets a surging, maddened crowd rushing here and there, burning, pillaging, outraging, slaughtering! Strong men, helpless in the hands of the the mob, cruelly thrust under foot and trampled on; their innocent wives and children subjected to outrages, compared with which, death would be happiness. Here, burly Russians are dragging shrieking and almost nude maidens through the streets, each step accompanied by a stinging blow from the lash. Three hundred and sixty houses have been invaded and destroyed and over six hundred shops torn in pieces. While these atrocities are being perpetrated, 20,000

Russian soldiers remain indifferently in their garrisons, not allowed to prevent these horrible crimes.

Go with me to Kieff and the tragedy needs no change of scenery. Here, old men, whose gray hairs should be their passports, are remorselessly thrust into barrels and rolled into the swiftly flowing river. Jewish synagogues raided and spoiled. Neither priest nor congregation are spared but wantonly murdered within or dragged without, only to meet a more horrible death. Surely I need not dwell longer upon these scenes of horror. These are no imaginary pictures I portray, but only a few of the many similar ones which have been enacted in this territory during the past nine months.

The question first arises, Upon whom does the responsibility for this terrible record rest?

I answer most emphatically, upon the Czar himself principally, and again, upon the Russian government.

It is said the movement is a popular one. None the less does the responsibility rest upon the government which, by not promptly suppressing it, allowed it to assume such terrible proportions. The Jews have begged and implored protection, theirs by right, from the Russian government. Have they received it? Instead they have met with haughty refusals coupled with insult. Nearly three millions of Jewish subjects have been most cruelly persecuted, and not once has the government interfered in their behalf. Indeed Russia is said to have one law for the Christian and another for the Hebrew. The Russian soldiers have aided in the carnage. The government has been fully cognizant of these movements, has refused to suppress them and their tardy attempts to give justice are a farce.

The absurdity of the attempt of the government to throw the blame upon the shoulders of the Nihilists is apparent. The proofs are all the other way. Hesse Helfmann, a Jewess, was but recently convicted as an alleged assassin of the Czar, working in the interests of the Nihilists. Proscribed and persecuted, deprived of nearly all the rights of free men, down-trodden and oppressed by the same autocracy; is it probable they would be persecuted by those striving to attain the same end.

Leaving the consideration of the responsibility for the continuance of these outrages for a moment, let us consider the causes which led to them.

It has been asserted that Christianity is made the basis of these attacks.

The true facts in the case are that it is not a question of religion at all. Whatever may be the attitude of the government, they have to cope with a hatred among the Russian peasantry against the Jewish race as unreasoning and vindictive as that of brutes. The Russian peasant, dull and sluggish, hates his Jewish neighbor on account of his possession of the very opposite qualities of cleverness, keen wit and the power to succeed when the Russian only fails. The government has greatly erred in fostering this feeling, both by tacit and open consent.

The Russian powers have issued ukases innumerable until the unfortunate Jew has been driven from every other branch of legitimate business, from the professions even, until all that is left for him is the business of money lending. Aided by his intelligence, shrewdness and frugal habits he has acquired a competency at the expense of his more shiftless neighbors, and now they say that he is ruining them. You will with me cry out, for shame that the Russian government should create this state of affairs and then turn upon tne innocent victims and drive them from doing the only thing left for them to do, except to starve!

The Russian Jews are not intruders. They are in the land of their fore-fathers and have every right to protection that can be given them, instead of being subjected to the proscriptive laws which are really the direct cause of their present persecutions.

Now what shall be remedy for these evils?

Every American and Englishman will agree with Mr. Tennyson that these evils are "alien to the spirit of the age." It is a strange anachronism that, in the name of liberty, we have to propose remedies for a "repetition," as Mayor Grace styled it, "of the worst cruelties of the middle ages"

In the first place we should by united appeal, as a government, demand the future protection of the Hebrews in Russia; the restoration of their property and the punishment of their persecutors. England is acting in unison with us. France, Spain and Italy will do the same.

Russia, both as regards her commercial interests and her political future stands in need of the support of foreign nations. This support she cannot receive unless she changes her policy. Individual protest will amount to but little. Russia is too proud and sensitive for that, but let her see that all the English-speaking people condemn her measures and she will not dare ignore the protest.

Finally, grant them protection in our own broad land; welcome them to our shores more heartily than ever before and let them find in America, that which is denied them in Russia—the liberty of freemen.

The words of a Russian outcast, recently arrived in America, have been embodied in a touching poem in a recent publication in which in answer to the question "why have you come hither?" he replies:

"And if thou ask me for what end, 'tis so
That I may find a place in which to weep;
A place to pray for vengeance, for I know
Lo! He who keepeth Israel doeth not sleep."

THE HOLY INQUISITION.

Since the beginning of time, no religion has been developed without at least *one* parodoxical phase, it has always appeared as a national or international disturber, for its establishment or displacement, wars have been waged, kingdoms have been built up, empires have been torn down, religious existence and religious persecutions have filled the past and occupy the present with seeming contradictions. Man has never been granted the boon of religious freedom. Our Saviour 'mong the hills and valleys of Palestine was but an object of derision for his faith and teachings, and to-day the sinner and saint are by turns, targets for the arrows of scornful anathema. Yet in religion, as in all things else, the liberal spirit of progression has manifested itself, no longer does the fire and sword hold sway, no modern Mohamet can stalk through the land holding aloft the triple choice, brute force has lost its prominence, argument and exhortation have taken its place, but the theory, the desire to draw men from unbelief to faith and from creed to creed, exists as strong as ever. This change of method is but the connecting chain in the religious life of past centuries. The historical facts forming the links are not apparent today.

Does any one reflect while sitting in the house of God where the words "Peace and good will toward men" are written just above the altar, does any one reflect that *this* church in times past has burned men and women for heresy? History contains a dark page for every church. Men read it, but the horrible details do not prejudice them against religion, nor should they, being but the external evidences of a semi-civilized age, the inevitable results that must follow where brute force, ignorance and vice enter into the life of any institution.

Perhaps the most striking example of religious persecution is found in the annals of the Romanist church. Spanning the lapse of six memorable centuries, stands the Holy Inquisition. In the early part of the thirteenth century, considerable opposition was manifested in some parts of Europe to the tenets of the church of Rome. It was clearly apparent that sermons were insufficient to quell this. The fertile brain of St. Dominic devised the Inquisition, From its conception it was an organization. Officers and assistants were appointed, prisons were erected, the

secular aid was invoked, and in France the great tribunal began its bloody work. Among the vine clad hills of southern France, dwelt the Albigenses, a race of people so blameless, pure and holy, that only one sin was ever attributed to them. Without regard to the church they endeavored to follow closely the precepts and examples of holy writ. They were the *heretics* of that century, and against them the church began a war of extermination. An immense army of fanatics, marshalled by the Pope's legate stood before the walls of Beziers. All defence was futile. In the very act of making a sortie, the city fell into the hands of the besiegers. They rushed in. "How shall we distinguish heretics from Catholics?" they shouted. "Kill them all," cried the legate. "The Lord will know well those that are his." Horrible injunction! but how well obeyed! Mercilessly they were cut down, by the wayside, by their firesides, in the church, aye, by the very altar of the holy mother. "With infinite joy," says the popish historian, "The sixty thousand inhabitants were slain to a man and the beautiful city razed to the ground." This day of wholesale slaughter characterized the opening of the Inquisition. In the French nation, moreover, this was a correct type of its work, until two hundred years later. During the same century it was established in Italy. Here it concerned itself with matters social and political, as well as religious. It waged a relentless war against the universities of learning, literary men who would investigate religion, fall under the ban and must either flee the country, make full confession of their errors, or suffer death in the loathsome prisons or by the infernal tortures of the Inquisition. No book, whatever its contents, could be printed without the permission of the Inquisitors, and this gradually gave rise to a list of prohibited books. Thus, throughout Italy, the agitations of dissentient opinion were forcibly subdued and annihilated.

During the period of its existence, the inquisitorial power in Italy corresponded to the power of the Popes. Its present existence is denied, and as concerns the imprisonments and public executions this is true, but the spirit of the old institution lives to-day. It is powerless, not hopeless.

In unhappy Spain the hellish scheme reached perfection. It found the Moor, the Jew and the Catholic dwelling side by side in comparative unison. but the gloomy walls of a gloomier pile are seen in every province, arbitrary imprisonments and speedy executions mark each passing day. Under the blasphemous motto "Misericordia et justitia," a cultured people are led into the darkness of supreme intolerance. Long do they wait for light, for four hundred years demoralization reigns supreme, but on the horizon appears the miraculous power of him who controlled the destinies of nations. Napoleon Bonaparte crushed and blotted out the Inquisition, and Spain groaning under the oppression of centuries, was free.

The Inquisition was the natural outgrowth of an intolerant age, an age in which men were torn limb from limb on a suspicion of heresy. It filled out the limit of time assigned by its own inherent attributes, and when the glad light of the nineteenth century revealed its infamous purposes and terrible tendencies, the reality of the past became the historical reminiscence of the present.

THERE is a calm, classical dignity about Mr. Bryant's muse, which, in the eyes of many, is considered as an equivalent for that fire and energy which is so fascinating to the lovers of poetry. The tone of his productions is elevated, but not stirring. We assent to his reflections: we do not feel with him. There is nothing rapid and breathless in his flights: they are equable and sustained. There is an air of Grecian elegance about his writings, which convinces us that he never abandons himself to the impulses of the Pythoness. At times, this amounts to a severity which chills his readers, and impresses them with the idea that he is moralizing in verse, and not throwing off the rushing thoughts that crowd his brain in the first bold snatches of sound. —*Literature.*

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EDITORIAL.

ALUMNI who visit us next Commencement cannot fail to be pleased at the changed appearance of old Painter. With the new library in the north division and the gymnasium and reading room in the south, the inside presents quite a changed appearance, while the porticos add greatly to its looks without.

SEVERAL interesting geological exsursions have lately been made the Seniors. The last one was made to the quarry of the Cutter Marble Company. After inspecting the works of that place they journeyed southward about two miles to a quarry which was once worked vigorously, but was abandoned on account of seams in the marble, which rendered it unfit for fine work. The great fault with the abundant marble of this section seems to be the existence of these seams, in what is otherwise as fine marble as any that is imported.

WE are waiting for another scathing communication to the *Journal* from its heavy weight correspondent denouncing students, colleges, etc. There has been another thieving operation in the village and the aforementioned correspondent, with his unequalled powers of discernment, undoubtedly percives this to be but another result of the degrading influence of colleges on the surrounding communities.

IT is, we believe, the custom in most colleges to elect a new editorial board at the beginning of the spring term and thus relieve the Senior members of the board from editorial work. This is a good plan, because with these, Commencement orations, etc., Seniors have sufficient work with which to occupy their time without the additional labor of helping to run the college paper.

SCHWEGLER'S History of Philosophy, translated from the German by Pres. Seelye of Amherst, is the new Senior text-book. If the translator had taken pains to use plainer English in his translation we think the study would be pursued with more pleasure and profit.

OUR Base Ball team has been quite successful thus far. Three times have local teams been obliged to pull down their colors to it, and it seeks for better stuff to contend with. Arrangements have been made to play a series of three games with the U. V. M. nine. One game to be played at Burlington, another at Middlebury and the third on neutral grounds.

THE curriculum of an old established and conservative college is an exceedingly inelastic thing. Once marked out, it persistently travels in the same old way, oblivious of anything like growth or expansion in human knowledge. We are glad to note signs of awakening in our own institution that promise some radical reforms in our list of studies. The study of English History is necessary to the completion of any thorough educational course. This branch is now introduced into the last two terms of Sophomore year. French and Calculus have recently been made

elective and with seemingly good results. The History of Philosophy has this year been added to the list of Senior studies, thus rounding out the hitherto incomplete curriculum of that year. It is true that these are only beginnings, but they are evidence of an earnest effort on the part of the college to conform to modern requirements in education. These changes are very popular, and they will certainly result in an increase in the number of students.

Let us hope that the progress will continue and that the long-felt need of a chair of History will soon be supplied.

THE first game of the series between the Burlington University and Middlebury College nines was played Saturday, May 27th, and resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the Burlington nine.

Our team out-played them at every point and had not their easy task rendered them careless the Burlington nine would hardly have scored a run. Whether they will desire to play a return game after such hard treatment remains to be seen. The Medics who claim to have a strong nine, seem desirous of playing our team, and it is not unlikely that arrangements may be made to play them a game next Saturday, June 3d.

OUR Campus has always been regarded with pride by the students, and justly, for it is naturally one of the most attractive places in the State. But to retain its beanty it must not be neglected. Persons visiting our college are very quick to notice any appearance of neglect or shiftlessness and have their opinion of us formed accordingly. Now that the interior of the buildings have been remodeled and the repelling front of Painter Hall made attractive by the addition of new entrances, why cannot more attention be given to the improvement of the appearance of our campus? It strikes us as having a general air of neglect. The walks are all sadly in need of repairs. Gravel, new gutters and repairs in drainage are necessary. Several new walks, we think, ought to be laid out; the cow paths leading to the library and the reading room may answer for ordinary travel, but they are certainly far from being ornamental. Considerable cleaning up would please most of the students. The ash-heap back of Star Hall is an old land-mark, we know, still it could be dispensed with. No one would be sorry to lose sight of its unsightly though familiar mass. The college wood must be piled somewhere, we admit, but why it should be placed in scraggy piles between the buildings and allowed to remain there from mid-winter till after commencement? Is it so placed that students and visitors may get the full benefit of its rusticity? We do not wish to be regarded as chronic fault-finders or croakers, but must mention one more improvement we would like to see made, viz., the trimming of the trees on Waldo avenue.

REVIEWS AND NOTICES.

The June *Atlantic* is a Longfellow memorial number, and must be peculiarly acceptable to those who admire and love both the poems of Mr. Longfellow and the poet himself. A remarkably fine steel portrait of Mr. Longfellow forms the frontispiece of the number, which contains a hitherto unpublished poem by Mr. Longfellow on "Decoration Day," a poem which cannot fail to be read with great satisfaction by all who appreciate the significance of this new and beautiful national holiday. Dr. Holmes contributes three sonnets in commemoration of Longfellow, entitling them "Our Dead Singer;" and O. B. Frothingham writes an article in commemoration of the poet and his works. The number contains five new chapters of Thomas Hardy's charming story, "Two on a Tower," also additional chapters of Miss Phelps's striking story of "Dr. Zay," and Mr. Bishop's "House of a Merchant Prince." The fourth paper in the remarkable series, "Studies in the South," is devoted to a variety of subjects, in which both the Southern people and those in other sections of the country who wish to know all about the South cannot fail to be interested. These papers give at once the fullest and the most accurate account of the present state of the South that can be found anywhere, and should be read with the closest attention. Edward At-

kinson has a thoughtful paper on "The Rapid Progress of Commission." John Fiske writes an essay in memory of Charles Darwin, and Herbert Tuttle, who writes with unusual familiarity of European matters, has a paper on "The New Eastern Question." Philip Robinson contributes an article of no little interest on "The Poets' Birds." H. A. Huntington furnishes a study of "Mrs. Centlivre." A poem on "The Night-Moth's Comment." by Sallie M. B. Piatt, the usual variety of the Contributor's Club, and an account of the books of the month complete an excellent number of this standard monthly. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

THE JUNE CENTURY.—The reputation of *The Century Magazine* as an art educator is emphasized in the June number by a brilliant frontispiece portrait of Cardinal Newman, engraved by Cole, from Rajon's etchings after Ouless's portrait; by the inimitable racy and breezy sea sketches of the opening illustrated paper entitled "Around Cape Horn." and by Mrs. Schuyler van Renssaler's article on "Wood Engraving and the Century Prizes." Other notable illustrated articles in the June number are: The concluding papers on "Opera in New York," by Richard Grant White, containing portraits of Mario, Grisi, Louisa Pyne, Brignoli, Ronconi, Piccolomini, Parepa Rosa, Kellogg, Patti, Nilsson, Lucca, Annie Louise Cary, Minnie Hauk, and Gerster; the first of two papers on "The Bee-Pastures of California," by John Muir, who writes with stimulating enthusiasm of the flowery fields and honey makers of the California bee-ranches; and a short article by Robert W. Welch on "Marble Mining in Carrara," which has supplied sculptors with the best material for statues for nineteen hundred years. Accompanying the portrait of Cardinal Newman is a biographical study by C. Kegan Paul, the well-known English publisher. The second part of Carlyle's posthumous "Reminiscences of My Irish Journey" (to be completed in the July number) describes the testy philosopher's visit to the Lake of Kilarney and the south and south-western counties, and abounds in characteristic pictures of persons and incisive comments on the generally wretched condition of the common people. A prominent Civil-Service reformer, E. L. Godkin, editor of the "Nation," has a strong paper combating the argument advanced by the advocates of the spoils spstem that tenure on the Civil Service basis would bring with it "The Danger of an Office-holding Aristocracy." J. Augustus Johnson, at one time Consul-General at Beirut, argues, in a short article from facts that came under his own observation, against the practicability of almost any scheme for "The Colonization of Palestine" by either Hebrews or Gentiles. George H. Fitch contributes a pleasant paper describing what may be seen "a Chinese Theatre" in San Francisco. The poetry of the number includes a plea in verse for the persecuted Hebrews of Russia by Joaquin Miller, entitled "Jewess;" two tributes to Longfellow, by Helen Gray Cone and Wilbur Larremore; "Wilhemna," by Clifford Lanier; "In the Haunts of Cream and Bass," by Maurice Thompson; and "Rose-Gerardia," by John Albee. This month the departments treat a great variety of subjects, such as the character and genius of "Henry Wordsworth Longfellow," "Practical Education in the Common Schools," "Minister and Citizen," "The Free Library Movement," etc, in Topics of the Time; a letter by Mr. Whittier, on his poem of "Mogg Megone," and interesting information about the Pitcarin Islanders, in Communications; reviews of several important books in Literature; descriptions of recent inventions in the World's Work; and several sprightly poems in Bric-a-Brac, which opens with Longfellow's inscription on a public fountain at Shankin, Isle of Wight.

ST. NICHOLAS for June opens with a charming frontispiece illustration by W. T. Smedley, entitled "Mr. Longfellow and his Boy Visitors," accompanying it is an account by Hezekiah Butterworth of a visit paid the poet, shortly before his death, by some boys from a Boston school. Lucy Larcom also contributes an article full of reminiscence and pleasant anecdote of Longfellow and his relations with children, interesting to old and young alike. "Seals and Seal-hunting in the North Atlantic" is an entertaining paper by Ernest Ingersoll, strikingly illustrated with twelve pictures by D. C. Beard, J. C. Beard, W. Taber, and M. J. Burns. Then there is a story, called "The Witch-trap," by Dr. Felix L. Oswald, of a remarkable living trap. Mrs. Dodge has a bright little illustrated poem, "The Bee-charmer," and this installment of her serial story, "Donald and Dorothy," contains three chapters of accumulating interest, treating, respectively, of a "G. B. C.," a rifle-match, and adventure with a mad dog. A capital story for boys is "The Whirligig Club," a bicycle story, in which the hero rides his machine across a railroad bridge at night

to save an express train. Besides all this, the number contains an account of a "Tub-race at Point No-Point" and of "Curious Rolling Bridge;" "Mary Jane Tells about the Spicers' Crows;" and Annt Fanny tells the very little folk about "Mayo's Mice." Near the end of the number is a report of the Agassiz Association.

EXCHANGES.

"Doubtful things are very uncertain." So think the Palladians and Hesperians. After being beaten by the Cretan base ball club, and feasted at the Cosmopolitan at 33 1-3 cts. a plate, two for 70 cents, a grinding monopoly promptly exposed by the *Hesperian Student*, they gathered at the opera house to enjoy a feast of reason. Truly the debate must have been of thrilling interest to have detained a tired, hungry and sleepy audience till the witching hour of midnight. And then imagine their disgust, when the honorable committee said the exercises of both societies were so good, they were unable to arrive at any decision regarding their repective merits, and the chairman scornfully rejected all suggestions that promised relief from this dilemma. The *Student* intimates that N. U. was the best and is righteously indignant that after such long and careful preparation, no award was made by the judges.

The *Athenæum*, with its tinted paper and fine illustrations, is *facile princeps* of our exchanges. The new board evidently mean business, and judging from the last issue, there is no danger of the present high standard being lowered. The editors are plunged in profound grief because the Freshmen feel aggrieved at the remark that man is a singing animal, and refuse to subscribe for the *Athenæum*. We hope it will be amicably settled, for what can they do if the mighty Freshie gets down on them? The editorial on the resignation of the honor men of '82, goes to the root of the matter, and lays the blame on the inherent cussedness of the marking system. It seems to be the general sentiment of colleges to do away with marks to a greater or less extent, and follow in the foot steps of Amherst. We are glad to read that the exiles of '85 have returned from their banishment and were greeted by a poem of welcome. The exchange man commenting on the remarks of the Harvard *Herald* says: "President Eliot's suggestion, that the German custom of students emigrating from one college to another, be introduced in America, contains the hint of a grand step forward which possibly the future may realize," and advocates a monthly or quarterly publication by representatives of the leading New England colleges containing the best literary work of each. This idea is not a new one, but was tried with indifferent success twenty-five or thirty years ago. Though now the circumstances are so changed there would be greater hopes of success. This would have a tendency to do away with sectional feeling, leaving only the praiseworthy pride in the welfare and prosperity of our beloved Alma Mater.

We had a *Sunbeam* laid up for our spectroscope, but one of the boys came in and said his *cousin* was up there, and he wished we would let him have that issue. We looked at him knowingly and said, "All right, but shall expect you to write up a review." Several days later, when called on for his production he handed us the following: "The poem, "A Reason," displays traces of the true poetic faney. Some of the passages would not do discredit to Bunyan, in wild imagery, and passionates sweetness. (We are afraid our critic got things a trifle mixed.) It portrays the old fashioned idea of love, lasting to death and even beyond. Faithful to the memory of a dead lover, rejecting the pleadings of a new one, who scorns the idea of an eternal love." When we had read so far, we made up our mind that his *cousin* was the poetess, and fell into a reverie, from which we were aroused by the entrance of the devil, and his cry for copy, only to find, that in a fit of unconsciousness we had used the rest of the notes trying to light our cigarette.

The *Phillipian* is one of the brightest academic exchanges. We are glad to welcome it for it always conntains something readable. The letters from Yale and Harvard have been newsy and interesting, and formed an attractive feature of the paper.

PERSONALS.

The Alumni are requested to forward any information relative to former students at Middlebury which it may chance to be in their power to furnish.

Rev. C. B. Hulbert, D. D., ex-President of this college, has been influential in raising money to pay a debt of $3,500 resting upon the church at Lyndonville, of which the Dr. is pastor.

'20. On Saturday, April 1st, the First Pres-

byterian Church of Wyandotte, Mich., celebrated the 82d birth day of the venerable Rev. Isaac N. Sprague, D. D., its pastor. He was born in Poultney. After graduating from college he stueied theology two years and was ordained to the ministry in the pulpit of Father Haynes, a well known Bishop. He acc pted a call to Hebron, Washington Co., N. Y., afterward to Sherburne, N. Y., New York city, Hartford, Conn., Brooklyn, Caldwell, N. J., and Geneseo, N. Y. In 1877 he went to Detroit, and soon accepted a call to the church at Wyandotte, which, under his care was wonderfully built up. He superintended the building of a church in New York and one in Brooklyn while there. He was a strong abolitionist during the war, although living in New Jersey in a strong copperhead community. He is spending his last days in Detroit in the family of his oldest son, Col. Thomas Sprague. Another son lives in the city.

'39. John G. Saxe had a poem in the May number of the Century Magazine.

'40. Hon. E. J. Phelps of Burlington argued for the Vermont and Canada railroad at Montpelier in the Langdon railroad case May 4th.

'47. Rev. G. N. Boardman's classes acquitted themselves admirably at the examination of the students of the Chicago Theological Seminary, which began April 17th. The Dr. and wife were guests at the Bates House, Rutland, May 4.

'48. The New Jersey Association was held April 18th in Washiagton. Dr. J. E. Rankin took part in the exercises of the association, and the ladies of the church were very hospitable.

'51. Ex-Prof. Solon Albee has returned to Langdon, N. H.

'56. Prof. C. M. Mead of Andover, has resigned his position in the Theological Seminary to further pursue his theological studies in certain lines outside the limits of his professorship.

'57. At a Rutland village meeting recently, Judge Dunton introduced a resolution appointing a committee to consider the proposition of Ex-Gov. Proctor to establish a public park there.

'61. R. A. Donaldson is now assistant general passenger and ticket agent of the Central Pacific railroad company, with headquarters at San Francisso. He is justly accredited with being one of the most faithful, capable and reliable officers of this company, and has advanced to this important position by hard work, pure grit and conscientious discharge of the duties of inferior positions through which he has been promoted.

'62. Col. A. F. Walker of Rutland spoke at North Troy on Decoration day.

'63. Col. Richard S. Tuthill was born in Vergennes, Jackson county, Illinois. After graduating from college he enlisted as a private in the army. But he was soon appointed a lieutenant in DeGolyer's battery. He proved to be an efficient officer and was promoted several times. He studied law in Nashville, Tenn., and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He took a high standing at the bar as a promising young lawyer. He was elected Attorney General of the Nashville Circuit, and came very near being elected Presidential elector 1873, although the district was strongly democratic. He was appointed by the Governor director of several railroads under State control. In 1873, because of the earnest invitation of his friends, he came to Chicago and practiced law. The next year he was appointed assistant City Attorney of Chicago, and in 1875-76 was elected to the office by majorities of 6000 and upwards During his administration he carried through some measures of vital importance to that great city. On account of his attachment to his old commander in the war, he was uncompromisingly in favor of his nomination for the Presidency in the last campaign. He was elected delegate to the State and National conventions.

'64. Hon. J. K. Batchelder delivered the address at Chester, Decoration day.

'64. Rev. G. W. Scott delivered an able address at the first public meeting of the Congregational club at Fitchburg, Mass.

'65. Rev. E. B. Kent is preaching in Atlanta, Ga.

'69. H. S. Baker had an interesting article in the March number of the American Educator.

'70. The youngest son of Marsh Perkins of Manchester fractured his collar bone a few days since. This is the second severe injury he has sustained, although he is only 2 1-2 years old.

'71. At the meeting of the Minnesota Congregational club in Minneapolis, April 24th, Prof. C. W. Hall in an essay discussed the subject of "Education." The Professor is adding scientific instruments to those already possessed by the

State University and will make laboratory work the main feature.

'71. Walter E. Howard delivered his new and popular lecture at the Congregational church, Castleton, May 5th.

'71. Walter E. Howard delivered the Decoration day address at Poultney.

W. E. Howard '71, C. C. Gove '74, C. B. Moody '77, J. W. Chapman '79, have been in town within a few days.

'72. Rev. A. W. Wild will supply the pulpit of the South Church, St. Johnsbury, during the month of June.

'73. Rev. C. N. Brainerd of Wallingford has gone to the pine woods of Maine for a vacation.

'74. Rev. A. O. Spoor, pastor of the M. E. church at Starksboro, has been returned by the conference.

'75. Rev. George W. Brooks of Woonsocket, R. I., has received a call from Elmwood church, Providence.

'75. The Church Record is an admirable little monthly published under the direction of Rev. Lawrence Phelps.—*Congregationalist.*

'75. Rev. E. L. Walker has been assigned to the Winooski charge.

'75. Rev. Lawrence Phelps preached a sermon before the Orleans Association at Newport May 23.

'75. Rev. W. A. Remele has sailed from San Francisco to St. Paul's Island, Alaska, in pursuit of health.

'76. Rev. E. C. Evans of Norwood, N. Y., has assisted in a series of meetings in Ogdensburgh, which will soon lead to the organization of a church there.

'77. J. M. Gifford of New York has been visiting friends in New Haven.

'77. The Congregational church at Center Harbor, N. H., of which Rev. C. B. Moody is pastor, is rejoicing at having removed a debt which rested heavily upon it.

'79. Prof. H. W. Hulbert lectured May 5th in the college chapel on the "Elementary School System in England."

'79. Dr. F. E. Whipple of Danby is in New York attending a course of lectures.

'80. Normon Smith, formerly of '80 is at the Burlington medical college.

'80. Harry R. Dorr of the editorial staff of the Springfield *Republican* has been visiting his parents in Rutland.

'80. O. G. McIntire, formerly of '80, now of the middle class Yale Divinity School, has been approved to preach.

'81. Messrs. Brooks and Parker have been visiting friends in town lately.

'81. F. June has lately finished his year at the Chicago Theological Seminary and is at his home in Brandon.

'81. C. S. Murkland has been approved to preach for a year. He supplies at Island Pond during the summer.

TOWN AND CAMPUS.

Commencement July 5th.

Only one student is now rooming in Painter hall.

The spectre of "annuals" looms up in the distance.

The recent rains have rendered the campus very attractive.

The roof of Painter hall has been painted, as is to be that of the chapel.

Charlie Mead is home ogain, after an absence of three years in Montana.

Old "Painter" in in its new dress will scarcely be recognized by the Alumni now.

The family of Prof. Kellogg have returned from their winter sojourn in Brooklyn.

Dr. Halsey has been elected one of the censors of the C. V. Homeopathic Medical Society.

The base ball nine were enthusiastically received on their return from Burlington, the 27th.

Sheldon ('83) officiates as chapel organist in the absence of Prof. Higley, Thursday and Friday mornings.

Mr. J. L. Emmons has been instructing a class, composed mainly of students, in vocal music, this term.

The Senior and Junior classes now rejoice in an occasional day "off" for geologizing and botanizing expeditions.

The two depots here were burglarized on the night of the 16th. Only $125 was secured, however. The burglars are still at large.

Harry Rowe has opened a jewely, art and news store in the rooms formerly occupied by Wm. Ellis, which he has fitted up in elegant style.

Mr. A. E. Leavenworth, Principal of the Castleton Normal School was in town the 17th, on a visit to his son, C. G. Leavenworth ('82.)

The Chi Psi Society have their new boat house well under way. It is situated on the east side of the river, nearly in front of the passenger depot.

George E. Hammond and Miss Addie Cowles, a sister of E. E. Cowles ('84,) were married at the residence of the bride's father, in New Haven, the 18th.

The college quartet sing at New Haven at the closing exercises of Beeman Academy the 9th prox. The Howard Opera House Orchestra is to be present, also.

At a concert to be given by Mr. Emmons, the 31st, Messrs. S. Sheldon ('83), J. Kellogg ('83), and W. H. Sheldon ('80), are to sing and Prof. Higley is pianist.

Quite a number of Middlebury people attended the Kellogg concert at Burlington the 26th, and also the concert (of action) the 27th, noticed in the Base Ball column.

No more fast driving on the streets. Well, it doesn't affect us, that's one consolation. We are glad to have a chance to drive moderately, but it is rather hard on the owners of fast (?) horses here.

Mr. Henry F. Severens of the class of '57 delivers the address before the Alumni the coming Commencement with the subject, "Twenty-five years out." Mr. H. R. Dorr, '80, reads the poem.

Prof. in History of Civilization—Who was ruling in England during the reign of Charlemagne?

Student, (promptly)—Frederick the Great. Sensation.

The Faculty very considerately transferred the rhetorical exercises of Saturday morning, the 27th, to Friday, P. M. and omitted chapel exercises in order that the students might attend the base ball game at Burlington.

The following committees of the Alumni have been appointed for the coming Commencement: General committee, L. D. Eldredge, James M. Slade, R. M. Bailey; Finance, J. C. Stapleton; Music, Jas. M. Slade; Dinner, L. E. Knapp; Marshal, L. E. Knapp: Com. on hospitality, L. D. Eldredge, T. H. McLeod, M. H. Eddy, C. M. Wilds.

Decoration day passed off quietly and it is recorded, to the shame of Middlebury, that no public exercises were observed. All college exercises were omitted and many of the students went out of town to spend the day.

BASE BALL.

Our base ball team for '82 is as strong, if not stronger, than last year, and up to date have made a clean record.

Murkland and Churchill of the team last year have left and their places are filled by W. Bedell, '84, and E. J. Jenks, '85.

The names of the men in the nine and their positions are:

C. B. Ross, '82, catcher; J. Stearns, '83, pitcher; F. A. Walker, '82, 1st base; E. J. Jenks, '82, 2d base; C. G. Leavenworth, '82, 3d base, W. Bedell, '84, s. s.; Geo. Stewart, '84, l. f.; H. B. Boice, '81, r. f.; J. Hutchinson, '82, c. f.

Stearns has greatly improved in his pitching this season, and delivers the double curve and is ably supported by the catching of Ross.

The 29th ult., the club played a game with a picked local nine, with a score of 12 to 9 in favor of the college nine.

The 13th inst., they played the Beeman Academy club of New Haven, winning an easy victory; score 16 to 3.

The 20th they played the Middlebury town nine on the college grounds. It had been raining all the day before and the ground was in bad shape, which, together with a drizzling rain during the game, made fine playing an impossibility; the score running up to 38 to 22 in favor of the college.

The 27th they played the University of Vermont nine at Burlington, and got away with them with a score of 44 to 4. The boys played in perfect concert and the Burlington men were utterly unable to bat Stearns' pitching, while our men pounded their pitcher fearfully. Ross also distinguished himself, by fine catching.

June 3d our boys played the Medical college nine of the U. V. M. on the grounds here. The Medics went to the bat strong, but before they could get on to Stearns' pitching, had one man out on 1st base and two on strikes. The playing throughout the game was good, but when the Medics came to the bat in the 4th inning a

look of anxiety had replaced that of confidence. In the last half of the 6th inning their catcher was severely hurt by a hot ball from the pitcher, and as it was also commencing to rain, the game was called; Score 13 to 0.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE *vs.* PICKED NINE, APRIL 29.

SCORE—MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

	R	1 B	P O	A
Ross, c.	2	2	12	4
Stewart, cf,	3	2	0	0
Jenks, 2b,	3	2	5	2
Hutchinson, rf,	0	1	1	0
Stearns, p,	0	1	2	16
Leavenworth, 3b,	1	1	1	0
Bedell, ss,	3	0	0	1
Walker, 1b,	0	0	6	0
Totals	12	9	27	23

PICKED NINE.

	R	1 B	P O	A
Donnelly, c,	2	2	5	2
Ward, p,	1	1	4	11
Wright, ss,	0	0	0	3
Donahue, 1b,	0	2	11	0
Brown, 2b,	1	0	1	0
Loveland, 3b,	2	1	3	0
Howa:d, lf,	1	0	2	0
Cane, cf,	1	1	0	2
Pollard, rf	1	0	1	0
Totals,	9	7	27	18

Score by Inntngs.

Innings,	1	2	3	7	5	6	7	8	9	
Middlebury College,	5	2	1	0	0	2	1	0	1—	12
Picked nine	0	5	1	1	0	0	0	2	0—	9

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE *vs.* BEEMAN ACADEMY. May 13.

SCORE.

Middlebury College.	R	O	Beeman Academy.	R	O
Ross, c.	2	0	Warren, c,	0	3
Stewart, rf,	2	4	Squier, rf,	0	4
Jenks, 2b.	2	4	Doud, cf,	0	3
Hutchinson, cf,	1	4	Partch, p,	0	3
Stearns, p,	2	2	Drake, 2b.	0	4
Leavenworth, 3b,	2	3	Wright, 1b,	0	3
Bedell, ss.	2	3	Noble, lf,	1	2
Walker, 1b,	2	3	Loveland, 3b,	1	3
Boice, lf,	1	4	Brunelle & Cain, ss,	1	2
Totals,	16	27	Totals,	3	27

Score by Innings.

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Totals.
Middlebury College,	1	3	5	0	0	5	2	0	0—	16
Beeman Academy,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2—	3

Mr. J. W. Bott, Umpire. Time of game, 2h 10m.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE *vs.* MIDDLEBURY TOWN. May 20.

SCORE.

Middlebury College.

	R	1 B	T B	P O	A
Stewart, rf,	8	5	5	0	1
Ross, c,	6	5	10	7	2
Jenks, 2b.	5	4	6	6	0
Hutchinson, cf,	4	3	3	1	0
Stearns, p,	3	4	5	3	8
Boice, lf,	2	3	6	1	0
Leavenworth, 3b,	0	2	2	0	0
Bedell, ss,	4	1	2	0	2
Walker, 1b,	6	3	3	3	1
Totals,	38	30	42	21	14

Middlebury Town Nine.

	R	I B	T B	P O	A
Chapman, cf.	5	2	3	0	0
Fletcher, c&2b,	5	3	5	2	2
Buckley, 3b,	2	3	5	0	1
S. Ward, p,	1	4	5	0	9
Donahue, 1b,	1	1	1	6	0
W. Ward, lf,	2	0	0	1	2
Cane, ss,	3	1	1	1	0
Donnely, 2b&c,	3	1	2	11	2
Totals,	22	15	22	21	16

Score by Innings.

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Middlebury College,	8	7	2	1	3	6	11—38
Middlebury Town,	1	7	3	3	3	4	1—22

Two base hits, Ross (3), Jenks (2), Stearns, Boice (3), Bedell

Fletcher (2). Chapman, Buckley (2), Donnely.

Three base hit, Ross.

Umpire, G. E. Lathrop.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE *vs.* U. OF VT., AT BURLINGTON, MAY 27, 1882.

SCORE—MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE.

	R	1 B	T B	P O	A
Stewart, rf,	5	4	4	0	0
Ross, c,	8	4	5	12	3
Jenks, 2b,	3	2	3	3	1
Hutchinson, cf,	4	4	4	1	0
Stearns, p,	6	5	7	1	15
Boice, lf,	5	3	3	1	0
Leavenworth, 3b,	5	4	4	2	0
Bedell, ss,	2	2	2	1	0
Walker, 1b,	6	5	7	6	1
Totals,	44	33	39	27	20

UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT

	R	1 B	T B	P O
Votey, ss&p,	1	2	3	0
Fisher, c,	0	0	0	8
Powers p&ss,	1	1	1	1
Eckley, 1b,	1	1	2	13
Harden, 2b,	1	0	0	4
Enright, 3b,	0	1	2	0
Shedd, cf,	0	1	1	1
Tarbell, lf,	0	0	0	0
Griswold, rf,	0	0	0	0
Totals,	4	6	9	27

Score by Innings

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Middlebury,	2	1	7	15	5	3	2	8	1—	44
U. V. nine,	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0—	4

Umpire—J. W. Bott.

Two base hits, Ross, Jenks, Walker, (2).

Votey, Eckley and Enright.

Three base hits, Stearns. Triple play, Jenks.

MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE *vs.* U. V. M. MEDICAL COLLEGE AT MIDDLEBURY, JUNE, 3.

MIDELEBURY.

	R	1 B	T B	P O	A	E
Stewart, rf,	1	1	1	0	0	0
Ross, c,	1	1	2	9	1	2
Jenks, 2b,	3	2	3	2	0	0

Hutchinson, c f,	2	2	2	0	0	1
Stearns, p,	2	2	2	1	13	2
Boice, lf,	1	1	1	0	0	0
Leavenworth, 3b,	1	2	2	0	0	0
Bedell, ss,	1	0	0	2	0	1
Walker, 1b	1	0	0	4	.0	0
Totals,	13	11	13	18	14	6

U. V. M. MEDICAL.

	R	1 B	T B	P O	A
Clark, 2b,	0	0	0	1	0
Slayton, 1b,	0	0	0	1	0
Lewis, c,	0	0	0	11	0
Purdy, 1b,	0	0	0	2	0
Ginn, ss,	0	1	1	0	3
Thomas, cf,	0	0	0	0	0
Hubbard, 3b,	0	0	0	0	0
Crosby, p,	0	0	0	2	11
McCusker, rf,	0	0	0	0	0
Totals,	0	1	1	17	14

Score ay Innings.

Innings,	1	2	3	4	5	6
Middlebury,	0	1	1	2	2	7—13.
U. V. M. Medics,	0	0	0	0	0	0— 0.

Umpire—Mr. Votey of the U. V. M. club.
Two base hits, Ross and Jenks.

COLLEGE NOTES.

Cornell has 59 Seniors.

Cornell has chapel only on Sunday.

Yale conferred the first degree in 1707.

Talmage wants journalism taught in colleges.

The Harvard library is to be lighted by electric light.

Four thousand dollars is given annually at Harvard to indigent students.

It is estimated that Princeton's new chapel will cost $25,000.

Prof. S. I. Curtis of Chicago, has been called to the Hebrew professorship at Andover.

President White has supplied the Cornell students with a base ball gronnd.

The Yale-Harvard boat race takes place on June 30th, over the New London course.

Bowdoin will hold services in memory of Longfellow on Wednesday of commencement week.

The Dartmouth faculty has refused to grant the Seniors a "commencement vacation."

Fifteen Lassel girls will travel in Europe this summer at the cost of $675 per capita.—*Herald.*

The John Hopkins University conducts five journals devoted to original investigation in various fields.

"'Tis an ill wind that blows nobody good." The class standings were consumed with the Walker building at Amherst.

Professor White of Cornell will take Professor Goodwin's place while the latter is acting as director of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, Greece.

The retiring senior editors of the *Vassar Miscellany* especially pride themselves upon the fact that they have published more marriage notices than any previous board.

Mathewson, catcher and third base of the Dartmouth nine, is the valedictorian of his class, so base ball and scholarship cannot be incompatible at Dartmouth.

The University of Leyden is said to be the richest in the world, possessing real estate valued at over four millions of dollars. In this country Columbia leads followed by Harvard.

Amherst has the largest scholarship fund of any college in the United States. Its library is to receive $500,000 from the estate of a Boston lawyer, who was a member of the class of '25.

At Illinois College, students who reach a certain standard in daily recitations are excused from examinations. The plan is giving general satisfaction.

Dennison University has received $54000 for the endowment of memorial chairs, and lacks but $4000 to complete the $10),000 endowment raised during the last year.

Dilts, the captain and short-stop of the base ball nine, refused to play in the professional field: He has received offers from the Detroit, Worcester and Providence nines.

There are 7,000 Americans now studying in the German Schools and Universities. The American Consul at Wurtemberg estimated that $4,500,000 are thus annually expended in Germany.

President White, in his address before the Alumni of Cornell, referred to the recent Sophomore trouble, but assured his hearers that Sophomores were no worse now than they used to be.

Women are admitted to the State Universities of Sweden on terms of perfect equality with men. In Germany none of the Universities are open to women. Leipzig, where they were once allowed to attend certain lectures, has now closed its doors to them absolutely.

The following is said to represent the circulation of some of the college papers: Chronicle, 1000; Princetonian, 1000; Dartmouth, 1050; Yale Courant, 800; Yale Record, 600; Yale Lit., 550; Harvard Crimson, 500; Argus, 500.

HARVARD.—The elective pamphlet for 1882-3 is just out. The former graduate courses are now open to undergraduates.

The crew netted over $1000 from recent theatricals.

Capt. John Codman lectured May 17th on "The Iniquity of a Protective Tariff" to a large audidence.

The Harvard Total Abstinence League, the only temperance society in the college, has but seventy-five names on its roll.

During April board at Memorial averaged $4.35 per week.

More than sixty tennis courts are occupied by the students.

Hon. Carl Schurz will deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration this year.

YALE.—President Porter received an unceremonious bath from the capsizing of his birch canoe on Lake Whitney.

From $20,000 to $25,000 has been subscribed for Yale's new athletic grounds.

The Yale Alnmni Asscciation of Colorado has offered to defray the expenses of any students from that State who will attend Yale.

ELSEWHERE.—The Amherst Juniors use an expurgated edition of Lear.

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens will begin October 2d, under the direction of Prof. Goodwin of Harvard.

The ninth Inter-State Oratorical Contest was held May 3d, at Indianapolis. There were six contestants, representing Ohio, Wesleyan University, Minnesota State University, Iowa State University, Beloit College, Chicago University, and Indiana University. The first prize was taken by Chicago University.

Illinois State University requires each student before matriculation to pledge himself not to join any secret society during his college course.

PLUNDER.

I'll tell Papa, as sure's I live!
I never saw a man so queer!
But—are you sure there's no one near?

—*Yale Courant.*

Live within your income. It's terrible hard work to live without it.

A farmer near Lewisburg placed a hoop-skirt in his corn field to scare the crows away. The crows dispersed—but the field is frequented by boys.—*Mirror.*

Washington scene: Deep-voiced Guzzler—"Hi, waiter! bring me three more schooners!" Awe-struck Spectators (whispering)—"That must be the new Secretary of the Navy."

Will the boy take a bath? No, the boy will not take a bath. His clothes are off because he is going to an examination. That is a lead pencil tied around his neck. He cannot cheat now, because he has nowhere to hide a book."

Bob Tennison to Miss Fayrserve of Vassar, who has stopped playing to arrange a refractory braid: "Do you know, Miss Fayrserve, your hair reminds me of Dickens?" Miss Fayrserve: "Why, how do you mean?" Bob Tennison: "Oh it's 'all of a twist' you know!" (that horrid creature!)—*News.*

Professor: "To understand this subject thoroughly, we must understand our next of kin. Now, for a practical examination. Who would be yours?"

Student (promptly) "My children sir." (Great commotion.(

Professor: "Yes, I know, but without going into facts.)" (Still greater commotion and intense discomfiture of student.)—*Ex.*

IS IT?

To be caught outright,
On a moonlight night,
With your arm around her waist;
And to lose a kiss
From a pretty miss,
Is what makes a man disgraced.

But to walk's all right,
On a starlight night.
With your arm around her waist;
And to steal a kiss
From a pretty miss.
Is all right, if done in haste.

—*College Mercury.*

Scene on the train. Young ladies from Smith, gushingly, to young gentleman of Amherst: "Oh, Mr. L——, we're so glad to see you, and have taken the trouble to reserve a seat for you." Y. G. from A., quite flattered, prepares to dispose himself comfortably in the seat directly benind the Y. L.'s from S., but is prevented and not a little nonplussed by the exclamation: "Oh, but it's in the baggage car!".—*Amherst Student.*

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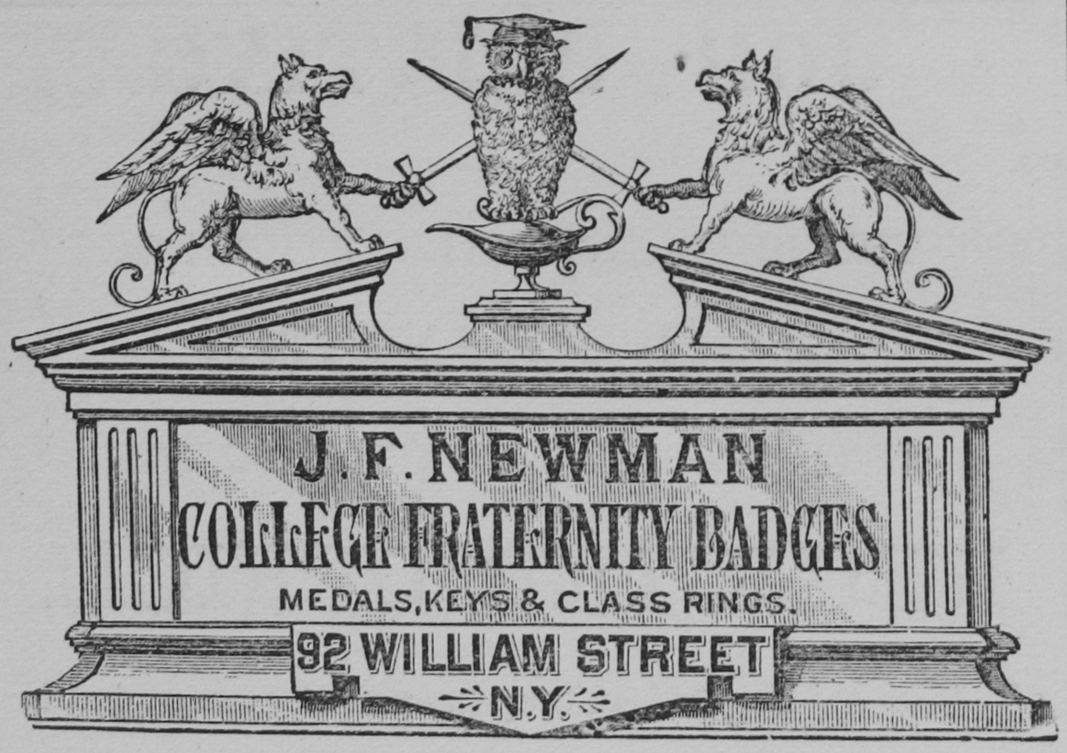

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